REGISTERED No. C—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,024.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 57	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

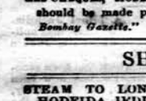
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, as above on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,022 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. PATERSON, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagiery, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Pare Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m. for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMRAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 478 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 15th January 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2,372 405	...January 12
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	„ 23
THESSALY	... ...	...February 2
EUROPA	2,377 424	„ 16
ITALIA	2,248 424	...At fortnightly Intervals.

The Tonnage is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and pass-ngers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

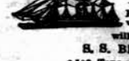
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BEARD, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(c) THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	..14th Jan.
CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	..21st do
(d) TENERAN	2849	400	A. H. Johnson	..28th do
BOKHARA	1932	450	W. D. Anderson	..4th Feb.
LUCCAN	3429	550	J. D Gaby	..11th do.
BANGALORE	2 63	5 0	E. C. Stead	..18th do.
MIRZAPORE	1754	6 0	A Parisi	..25th do.
TRAVANCORE	19 0	35	W. Barratt	..4th Mar
MOOLTAN	2838	530	A Coleman	..11th do.
VENETIA	27 6	4 0	J. C Bastow	..18th do
INDUS	3479	600	S. D. Shallard	..25th do.
ZAMBESI	7431	370	A. Symons	..1st April
AUSTRALI	3668	6 0	G. F Gates	..8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	....22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	....5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	200	C. Fraser	....19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	.... 1st Feb.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	..... 1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) .... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... „ 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1878.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of

CHEROOTS
and
CIGARS

which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20	per	1,000
Do. Do.	„ 2-4	per	Box of 100
Do. No. 1	„ 17	per	1,000
Do. Do.	„ 2	per	Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	„ 20	per	1,000
Do. Do.	„ 2-4	per	Box of 100
Do. No. 1	„ 17	per	1,000
Do. Do.	„ 2	per	Box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

REGALIAS ELEGANTE	„ 25	per	1,000
Do. Do.	„ 3	per	Box of 100

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.
„ 3 per 100.	„ 2-8 per 100.	„ 2 per 100.

Highly recommended as splendid high class specimens of DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING NIGHT

OF THE NEW, ELEGANT, AND WELL VENTILATED ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

is happy to be able to announce that

MISS ELCIA MAY,

having recovered from her accident, will appear on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878,

IN CHAS. LECOCQ'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,

THE SEA-NYMPHS,

A ROMANCE OF THE TIDAL TRAIN ; AND HERVE'S COMIC OPERETTA, UP THE RIVER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... „ 2
Back Seats ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Tram Cars pass the Theatre.

WANTED, a SPINNING MASTER for the MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED. Apply to the Undersigned, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, January 9, 1878.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 150 Tons of SALTPETRE for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 5th February 1878.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. A. BAYLY, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, January 9, 1878.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS & PHRASES, classified and arranged to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Thirty-fourth Edition 1877. Rs. 6 Cash.

THACKER & COMPANY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in addition to the business already advertised to be brought forward before the Quarterly Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be held on the 16th instant, the following will be laid before the Meeting :—

Letter from W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C. S., dated 7th instant, thanking the Corporation for their Resolution, dated 21st ultimo, on his services as Municipal Commissioner.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
For Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, January 10, 1878.

TO BE LET furnished, three COOL ROOMS in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 50 only. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of the late C. A. LANGLEY, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of T. H. MOORE, Esq Rent Rs. 130. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, the TOP FLOOR of Apollo House, open to the breeze on all sides. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, one of the best RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April 1878, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row next door to the National Bank, and at present in the occupation of Messrs GOPALDAS LOCHARAT & Co. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE near the New Law Courts, suitable for Barristers' Chambers. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints..... Re. 1-4 Dozen..... Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned having been informed that their Trade-mark "SACCHARO CHIRETTINE" is being made use of by some dealers in connection with a preparation not manufactured by them, nor issuing from their Establishment, Notice is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN against any persons found INFRINGING the said TRADE-MARK.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Sassoon House, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a TENT. Apply to G. W. MOULTRIE, 36, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a LEDGER-KEEPER. Apply immediately to the MANAGER, TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Byculla.

WANTED, periodical supplies of best Bristles for Brushes of COTTON SAWGINS. Apply, with full particulars, to "BRUSHES," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as TEACHER, Nursery Governess, or Companion. Apply to M. N., care of this paper.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Matheran.—Business communications may be addressed to his Agent, Mr. J. LINDLEY, 56, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a double P. F. 12in. RIFLE by Reilly, in perfect condition, with fittings complete. For particulars apply to A. B., care of KING, KING & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome light VICTORIA with moveable seat, Poleand Shafts by KESTERTON, set of double harness (new), a pair of Arabs 14-1. Price Rs. 2,500 ; also Office Brougham Rs. 250. Apply to Major Farrington, Poona.

SPARKLING SAUMAR CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle. J. FRAZER, 22 Apollo Street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c.,
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22 8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following :—

Ladies' Fans.
Ladies' Belt with Satchels.
Ladies' Sunshades.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Gents' Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Ladies' White Lisle Hose.
Ladies' Striped Lisle Hose.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose.
Children's Cotton Socks.
Infants' Blankets.
Striped Austrian Rugs.
Silk Rugs.
Scarlet Blankets.
White Best Wool Blankets.
Toilet Covers.
Counterpanes.
Coloured Table Covers.
Damask Cloths.
Ladies' Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Wool Shawls.
Cambric Shirtings.
Plain and Fancy Flannels, Shrunk.
Gentlemen's Socks.
Reading Lamps.
Piesse and Lubin's Scents.
Rimmel's Toilet Soap.
Hair Brushes.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Writing Desks.
Gents' Black Hide Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarves.
Boys' Undervests.

Ladies' Doe Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Dogskin Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Tan Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves.
Gents' White Lisle Gloves.
Gents' White Doe Gloves.
Ladies' Hats and Helmets in great variety.
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.
Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
Gentlemen's Banians.
Portable Wash Stands.
Portable Baths all Sizes.
Ladies' Jewellery Cases.
Chubbs' Cash Boxes.
Portable Camp Bedsteads.
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete.
Gents' Dress and Calf Boots.
Bath Dressing Gowns.
Cash's Patent Towels.
Novelties in Gent's Scarves and Ties.
Ladies Hand Bags.
Courier Bags.
Solid Leather Trunks.
Soap Boxes.
Filters, Covered Wicker.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' do. do.
Ladies' Cambric ½ Doz. Boxes.
Water-Proof Dressing Cases.
Ladies' Costumes.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits.

CLOSE AT 4 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 8
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED SILK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, Examination Venetia.

VA 3 bundles dam ged Tassar silk.
1 case damaged China silk.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next the 14th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 Cases white round prints.
5 „ Red ground prints.
5 „ white stripe dorias.
5 „ white shirtings.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

2 Fresh young Arab horses, about 4 years old, just imported.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Teak Bunder :—

100 Superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.
100 „ 2nd „ „
in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., the undermentioned valuable articles of presents to friends at home, the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising silver plates, salvers, muffineers, mugs, flower vases, platters and lotas of the celebrated Cutch and Cash ere workmanship, Trichinopoly gold and silver bracelets, necklaces, lockets and brooches, Delhi made gold and silver necklaces, bracelets and bangles, gold and silk embroidered table and chair covers, Dacca dresses, Manilla, China, and Japanese silks as in dresses, Rampore chuddars rich Cashmere shawls, silk cloaks and shawls, Cashmere and Cabul dressing gowns and barakes, red chuddars, Persian carpets, China cha-amen, &c.

The above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Hotel Furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a full sized billiard table with cues, balls, &c., at Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on a date to be hereafter fixed the whole of the valuable Hotel furniture and billiard table of the Smith's Private Hotel at Mazagon, near the Bridge.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1878.

C. D. FLETCHER AND COMPANY,
No. 9, MEADOW STREET.
BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., at Bella-is Junction Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and very richly carved Blackwood Household furniture, &c., &c., the property of R. J. HALSTED, Esq., consisting of a richly carved Blackwood Round Table, a pair of Sofas, covered with rich damask, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, richly carved Dr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH JAN. 1878.

PRIVATE commercial advices from London of yesterday's date report a decidedly better feeling respecting political matters, and the effect is visible in the various markets.

French Rentes are still quoted at 108½, but Consols have advanced from 95 to 95¼. Wheat to arrive is still quoted at previous prices, but the market is reported firm. In Rapeseed there is said to be nothing doing, and rates are unaltered; while Linseed is called steady, although the only change is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market closed quiet but steady, and Reuter reports Cotton in Liverpool as opening unchanged, but closing with prices barely maintained, the estimated sales being only 8,000 bales. Spot prices are all given as last quoted and arrivals, according to private advices, were likewise unaltered. Yesterday's accounts from Liverpool were, however, slightly more favourable for sellers, and it is not unlikely that the telegrams to-morrow morning may show some improvement.

The New York telegram of yesterday quotes ready Mid. Uplands as before at 11¼ cents, but April shipment has advanced from 11⅝ to 11¾ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	17,000	14,000	22,000
Five " "	98,000	69,000	112 000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,599,000	2,741,000	2,594,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind, and the weekly quotations for metals were also unaltered.

A withdrawal of about £200,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt is reported, but that this does not signify an increased demand for money is evident from the fact of the rate of discount on 3 months' sight Bank Bills in the open market being quoted at 3 per cent. as against 3½ a week ago.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, with the exception of an advance of ¼ in Fours-and-a-half.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday £375 000 were offered, being the usual £265 000 and £110,000 unaltered last week. The whole amount was again in Bills, and the result was that £237 000 were drawn on Calcutta, £5,000 on Madras, and £110,000 on Bombay, all at an average of 1s. 8·62d., tenders at 1s. 8½d. receiving 74 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The rate is slightly higher than was generally anticipated here, 1s. 8 9 16d. having been mostly counted upon as an average, and that it is also better than had been anticipated in London may be gathered from the fact that Bar Silver, which has remained at 53⅜d for some time past has now advanced to 53½d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. The demand thus shown for remittance to this side is certainly greater than was expected, and it may be that the turn in Exchange has now set in, but looking to the plentiful supply of money here, and the comparatively limited export business, it is full early yet, we think, to anticipate any material advance in the value of the rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing quotations, but in the course of the day a decidedly stronger feeling became apparent, and a further rise of 1 16d. was established. No great amount of business has been done, sellers apparently being indisposed to follow the advance, moreover there are still a large number of forward contracts open, which merchants will probably cover before entering into fresh transactions. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾ d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 months' sight...	1s. 9¼d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight..	1s 9¼d.	"
Documents 3 " " ...	1s.9¼ to 3-16d.	"
Sovereigns each.....	Rs 11-8-6.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business of importance, and we still quote demand drafts at ½ to 3 16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further improved to day in sympathy with the more hopeful accounts from Home, and the market closes very firm with more buyers than sellers at a partial advance of ¼ per cent. Fours we quote at Rs. 94½ to 94⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET is very quiet, but values remain steady, with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are decidedly out of favour and tending downwards. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher. In Colaba Land Companies there is an advance of Rs. 10. Berar Press shares are Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 2½, and Scinde Press Rs. 15 per share. In Spinning and We ving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bo-ach Mills, Rs. 5 in Coorla, Hindustan, Khatao Mucoonjee, Manockjee Petit, Nursey, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Alexandra and Great Eastern, and Rs. 20 per share in Colaba.

COTTON, to begin with this morning, opened quiet but steady, and for a time it seemed probable that with Exchange and Freight both hardening prices were not likely to alter, but during the day one or two large buyers came out, and a considerable business resulted at, in most cases, an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Ready Good Omras has been bought at from Rs. 201 to Rs. 205 and Ginned Broach at Rs. 206 to Rs. 207 half-pressed, and 3 600 bales in Omras in one line are reported for February-March delivery, at Rs. 181 for Fair, Rs. 186 for Fully Fair, and Rs. 202 for Good. The receipts here are increasing rapidly, the total for this week being 33,674 bales against 18,000 bales for the corresponding week last year.

SEEDS and WHEAT remain quiet with no quotable change in values.

FREIGHTS.—A large business has been done today, chiefly for Liverpool by steamer, at rather higher rates. For immediate shipment the quotation is £1 12 6, for the end of the month £1-13-9, and for February shipment £1 15 per ton. The s. s. Cella has taken the Liverpool berth, booking 1,000 tons at £1-12 6, and the Arch Druid is reported fixed for the Mediterranean at £2 for one port and £2 2 6 for two ports, with concessions. For Trieste and Venice business has been done at 45s. payable here and for Havre at £1 15 for January, £2 for March, and £2-2-6 per ton for April sailing. By sail the inquiry still hangs fire and no business is reported.

PIECE GOODS present a somewhat firmer appearance all around. In the bazaar a fair business is doing at slightly better rates, and from first hands the enquiry has been more active, although checked in some measure by the higher prices asked, an advance of As. 1 to As. 2 per piece being generally tried for, especially in the wider makes of Shirtings.

COALS remain steady, but in the absence of business unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. SHERBORNE, 1,054 tons, Captain T. B. Page, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s.s. COMOPOLITON, 1,017 tons, Captain R. Hitcham, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Italian Mail Steamer Arabia Captain G. Serra, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 6 P.M.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP NORRIS, 1,355 tons, Captain J. G. Rawlaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 29 h) with a cargo of 2,537 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Captain.

THE BARQUE RESOLU, 532 tons, Captain P. M. Azo, arrived in harbour yesterd y from Mauritius (November 30 h) with a cargo of 9,363 bags sugar and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Jaffer.

THE SHIP MIDDLESEX, 1,191 tons, Captain C. J. Marston, arrived in harbour on the 9 h instant from London, September 9th, with a cargo of Government stores and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. M. Forbes, Captain Tyndle, Mrs. Lawborn and two children, Mr. R. Fernandez, Colonel Palin, and 215 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. Mauny, Col. Brownlow, Mr. G. H. C. Donster III, Mr. T. M. F. Heate, and Major-Genl. Worgan. For Bushir—Mr. Haggart. For different ports —Thirty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain G. Alderton, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—375 packages piece goods, 24 bales twist, 20 cases brass, 12 cases cochineal, 1 box saffron, 5 cases cigars, 400 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 335 packages cloves, 6 packages silk, 4 packages E fenth, 4 bags manjeet, 3 bags gum, 4 bags aloes, 3 cases glassware, 2 packages wax, and some packages merchandise.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s s. s. POLLUCE, 1,535 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Trieste, December 9 h, via Port Said and Hoodoodu, with 600 tons coals and 700 deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Trieste—713 packages papers, 11 packages glassware, 60 packages beer, 1 case cheese, 187 packages wine, 10 cases mineral water, 20 barrels potash, 4 packages musical instruments, 2 packages piano fortes, 6 packages beads, and 2 packages sundries. From Constantinople—2 packages goods. From Alexandria.—60 cases books. From Jeddah.—105 boxes specie. From Aden.—30 cases piece goods.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Rewa (s)	Agu	Mauritius, Nov 20.
	Chins (s)	Alderson ...	Suez, Dec 28.
	Pekin (s)	Rasmussen	Trieste Dec 9.
	Middlesex	Marston ...	London, Sept 9.
10	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee, Jan 7.
	Norris (s)	Barstow	Cardiff, Aug 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	ompolitan (s)	Titcham	Rangoon.
	ph Wan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
	herbornе (s)	Pare	Rangoon.
	Ardgowan	Kerr	Bassein
	Pathe Sultan	Nacoda	Dockets.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cella, to Liverpool.
Steam r Xantho, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pollucc, to Trieste.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
6 Poonah.....Stacy .....Sept 8.
Fannie Tucker .... Roberts .....Bombay, Oct 15.
Maures (s) ..... Smith .....Bombay, Dec 15.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Madura—City of glasgow near Ridge Buoy; wished to be reported.

MADRAS.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
7 Penang (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S. S. Penang :—From Madras to Masulipatam.—Col. Tennant, three clerks, two servants, two peons, one Munshi, three bearers. 1st Dn. Asst. to Director of Revenue Settlement and servant. For Coconada — r. A. Ballantine, Miss Ballantine, and Mr. A. P. Smith. For Vizagapatam.—Six adults. For Bimlipatam —One adult. For False Point. One sailor. For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Jeffry, Mr. A. G. Oldham, Mr. John Philips, two A. B. sailors and two adults.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from London.
26 Lombardy, ss, Hall, from London.
26 Berenice, ss, Allen, from Coconada.
27 Shadwan, s., Kinnerly, from Bombay.
28 Assyria, ss, Heasman, from Bombay.
29 Fekin, ss, Woolcot from Calcutta.
29 Mansour, s., Lavile, from Barbara.
29 Ettore ss, Lazzarich, from Bombay.
29 Strathleven, s., Pearson, from Calcutta.
30 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
30 Yangtsze, ss, Rantal, from Marseilles.
30 Venetia, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
31 Dey I Crown, Th meon, from Bombay.
31 Pollucc, ss, Regusin, from Trieste.
Jan. 1 Abyssa, ss, Ivy, from London.
1 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
1 Auxiliard, ss, Gobet, from Marseilles.
2 Mes potamia, ss, Philipps from Basrah.
2 Diamond, H M S, Basnquet, from Bombay.
2 Robinia, s, Jones, from Calcutta.
2 Leon, ss, Olano, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24 Francais 1st, ss, Lecacheur, to Jeddah.
26 Lombardy, ss, H ll, to Bombay.
27 Bernina, ss, Allen, to Genoa.
27 Shadwan, s., Kinnerly, to Antwerp.
29 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to Kurrachee.
29 Pachomba, ss, Melville, to Zanzibar.
29 Assyria, ss, Heasman, to London.
29 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to London
29 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, to London.
30 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to Venice.
31 Daphnis, ss, Moore, to Mauritius.
31 Ett re, ss, Lazzarich, to Trieste.
31 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
31 Yangtsze, ss, Rantal to Shanghai.
31 Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, to Marseilles.
31 Pollucc, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.
Jan. 1 Amora, ss, Day, to Calcutta.
2 Auxiliard, ss, Gobet, to Mosambique.
2 Mesopotamia, s, Philipps, to London.
2 Rubini, ss, Jones, to Hull.
2 Leon, ss, Olano, to Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Esmeie', ship, Nacoda, from Bassorah.
Mansour, s., Lavile, from Barbara.
Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—20 cases claret, J C Bushby and Co; 16 cases stout, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 10 bags iron rivets, Joseph Soares; 10 bags corks, Cowasjee Manockjee.

FROM LONDON.

Benledi s—15 casks nor'wine, D D Shah Timara; 95 packages sundry, Abdool Hoosein Essoobhoy.

St Mildred s—14 cases f ol cap paper, H Joosab H Isac; 50 cases beer, Knoop and Co; 50 cases matches, E-mailjee Essoobhoy.

Trentham s—500 bundles sheets-iron, Lookmanjee Dhramsee.

Athole s—9 cases sherry, Alcock Gordon Mohamally; 25 cases champagne and 10 quarks vinegar, D D Shah; 25 drums tur entine and 4 casks green colour, Tyabally Shurrifally; 5 packages earthenware, Moroe Rich; 27 cases iron wire, B and A Hormusjee; 23 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW

India s—9 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jewajee.

Macedonia s—10 hogsheads pale ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee; 23 cases tobacco Jacob Sassoon and Co; 31 cases portwine, W and A Graham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—613 cwts coir yarn, Moravice N-tha ; 55 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 30 bales wool, Prageo Toolseedas ; 50 bale cotton, Forbes and Co ; 200 bales cotton Geddum and Co ; 20 bales wool, Kanjhour Peerbhoy ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Phoojee ; 45 bales wool, Moteo Jethe ; 24 bales wool, Damodar Hoojee ; 255 cwts myrobollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 37 b gs wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Cella s—55 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee.

Xantho s—270 bales cotton, Nursee Rasoojee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—25 cwts coffee, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcot s—750 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 46 cwts chilly-seed, Cur ceas Nanoo ; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 25 bales hides, Abramowitz and Co ; 382 cwts dry ginger, Veerchund Hem ani ; 50 cases mother of pearl shells, Byram Wajee ; 160 cwts coir fiber and 8 cwts cotton seed, V Hemraz ; 157½ cwts coir yarn, I Rolazee.

Thistle s—650 cwts myrobollams, W and A Graham and Co. ; 500 cwts myrobollams, Jethe Purshotam ; 1575 cwts myrobollams, Dyal Dharsee ; 337½ cwts myrobolla m, Purse Kunwar ; 1,000 cwts saltpetre, 44 cwt. mother of pearl shells, 65 cwts tortoiseshell and 555 cwts oilbanum, Allymahomed Rassum ; 20 bales senna leaves and 10 bales skins, P and O S N Co ; 7 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 1,465 cwts rape-seed Finlay, Scotland Co ; 3 600 cwts rape seed and 1,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 15 cases P Gathre, and 20 cases W Burns, Purdhe Wallje ; 150 cwts R horns 6 cwts D horns and 5 cases P feathers ; 45 cwts R horns 9 cases fishma s, Mahomed Cassim ; 59 cases fishma s, Harphia Saran ; 2 cases fishmaws 311 cwts horns, Dayeebhoy Hasum ; 21 cwts D horns, Adamjee Peerjee ; 18 cwts D horns and 29 cwts dry ginger, Cowasjee Nanoo ; 65 cwts dry ginger, Hurry Bhojee ; 5 bales carpets ; Allanjha Nuthoo ; 9 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Dhurumsee Veljee ; 10 bales hides, E H A Reuben ; 20 bales hides, S Boyjibhoy No. abbee ; 30 bales hides and 8 bales skins, Khanmahamed Nassa ; 52 cwts D horns, F Mahamed Munjee ; 116½ cwts oilbanum, Chutterbhoy Amoo ; 168 cwts oilbanum Roghaley Allimus ; 8 cwts E teeth ; Peerjee Khan ; malamdi ; 6 bales hides, F M Munjee ; 3 bales hides, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 46 bales skins, Forbes and Co ; 143 cwts rerpentine, A Jivanjee ; 5 bundles hides and 3 bales skins, A R Famsil ; 67 cwts R horns, Nesseebhoy Gungjee ; 45 cwts B horns, Mcha Munjee ; 19 cases fishmaws, S Mofadzee ; 11 bales skins, M J Israel Co ; 160 cwts myrobollams, W and A Graham & Co ; 4 bales hides, Cassum Canjee ; 9 bales hides, J M Remtulla.

Scotland s—13 bales hides, C Mahamed ally & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Lady Clare s—700 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Romeo s—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—150 bales cotton, A C Daly and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tartar s—997½ cwts gingelly seed, Rocat, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollucc s—50 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollucc s—155 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 253 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 450 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Raili Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, G Reiffenscheid and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Geo Leckh-art and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bengal s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th JANUARY 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·949
Temperature of the Air.....	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	72·9
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	0 812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	69·5
General Direction of wind...NNW, ESE, W, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	199.

HIGH COURT —JANUARY 11.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk and W—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others—J Herron and P—Part heard.

566-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee, &c. and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B and Khandeiao M.

619-77—Tyabjee and S—Faizulla Khaklani vs Hajee Rahimtoola Hameda.

521-77—Lynch and T—Phimjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Moolibai, widow.

279-76—Hearn C and L—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabji and S.

515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakedass and another vs Jowmull Ammutram—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.

444-71—Tyabjee and S—Rao Saheb Gunesdhur Yeshwant vs Manchoobai Challandas—Lynch and T.

428-77—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee—P anjee K.

298-77—Jeffreys and P—Jeejee Herrisjee and others vs Canjee Bhanjee and other—Mr Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 409 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Hafezanbeee vs Khudesanbebee and others.

LONG CAUSE.

309-75—Prescot and W—Boolakeedass Lalchund and another vs Sakulchund Nagardass—Jefferson and P—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

646-76—Ardaseer and H—J A Pereira vs Hurrpursad Suntookram and another—Tyabjee and S.

622-77—Rimington, Bore and Langley—Bhasker Manockjee vs Mottabhoy Pandhurreenath and others—M M Munshi.

627-77—Muljeenan B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee —M. H. Khan.

645-77—In person—Kasoorno Atmaram and others vs Karoba Govindjee and others—Mr Turner.

509-74—Macfarlane and G—Doongursey Gopejee vs Goolabhoy Hurnarayen—Remington H and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Brine, Lieut Col, Bengal R E, on leave, from Australia.
Broderick, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on sick leave from Poona.
Chapman, Surg, Bengal 41 ft, from furlough, from England.
Fulford, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hay, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bakloh.
Brown, Col, Ambar R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Fraser, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Adve-Curran, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Worgan, Major General, Bombay I G of Ordnance, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Fulford, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, JAN. 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MR A Dobbs is permitted to resign the Commission of Captain in the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant A P Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant James Nicholson Sodon Kirkwood. Dated 1st September 1877.

The undermentioned officers is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next :—

Lieute ant-Colonel J A Geyer, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 19th Regiment N I.

Lieutenant H B Warden, 83rd Foot, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 28th December 1877 till further orders.

The following appointments are made :—

Captain W Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, vice Captain Spencer, 56th Foot, proceeding to England with his Regiment.

Captain A B Heryan, Adjutant, 1st Light Cavalry, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Major Bell, 56th Foot, proceeding to England with his Regiment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayen Vinayek Sathe, B A, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Ahmednagar High School during the absence of Mr G B Hirpatak, or until further orders.

Mr Dorabjee Eduljee Gimi, B A, is appointed to be substantive two ten Head Master of the Nariad High School during the absence of Mr Jamsedjee Ardaslr Dalal, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Cuthbert Edward Biddulph to be probationary Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sind Survey Department.

Mr A A Clarke J rvenue to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Belgaum, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Tanna and Political Agent, Tanna, until further orders.

Mr H C Mules to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr R Graves.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to be substantive pro tem Talukdari Settlement Officer from the date of Mr King's departure on special duty.

Mr Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Extra District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of a sence for two months and ten days.

Mr A B Steward is appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon D R Rose acted as Civil Surgeon, Tanna, from the 26th September 1877 to 23rd October 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major B H Mathew, R E, received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, from Mr G T Molesy on the afternoon of the 14th December 1877.

In consequence of Lieutenant Colonel C A Goodfellow, V C, R E, having returned to duty, the following reversions will have effect from the 19th December 1877 :—

Major T F Dowden, R E (Supernumerary), and Major H H Lee, R E, to revert to Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Captain G W Cruickshank, R E, to revert to Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr J Rutherford to revert to Executive Engineer Fourth Grade.

Mr J Adams to revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Khan Bahadur Somanjee Sorabjee to revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C A Goodfellow, R E, V C, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, from Colonel A U H Finch, R E, on the forenoon of the 19th December 1877.

Lieutenant G Davidson, R E, is appointed to act temporarily as Executive Engineer, Poona, in charge of the office of Major H H Lee, R E, on the afternoon of the 27th December 1877.

Messrs R E Candy and H E Jacomb respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs E H Percival and H Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Captain A B Heryan, Adjutant, 1st Light Cavalry, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Major Bell, 56th Foot, proceeding to England with his Regiment.

Major B F Macgillivray delivered over and Major B F Macgillivray received charge of the office of Police Superintendent, Kanara, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—December 2nd, at Cheltenham, Hector Lovett Cameron, District Superintendent of Police, Kaladghi.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PIRRIE—January 10th, at Belmont, Mazagon, the wife of J. Sinclair Pirrie, of a son.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....11th, 11h. 38·1m. P.M.
Full con.....19th, 5h. 2·1m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....25th, 8h. 40·6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.					
Fr. 11	.....	6 38	5 39	3 57 m 4 24 a	10 11 m 10 10 a
Sat. 12	.....	6 38	5 39	4 11 m 5 32 a	10 57 m 11 14 a
Sun. 13	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 40	5 1 m 6 56 a	11 56 m .....
Mon. 14	.....	6 38	5 40	6 2 m 8 17 a	0 32 m 1 1 a
Tues. 15	.....	6 38	5 41	7 23 m 9 24 a	1 2 m 2 10 a
Wed. 16	English Mail expected..	6 38	5 41	8 35 m 10 15 a	3 15 m 3 10 a
Th. 17	.....	6 38	5 42	9 35 m 10 53 a	4 10 m 4 0 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

JENKIN DAVIES.—Your complaints against your stevedore are of private and not of public interest.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

THE death of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, is not in itself an event of great political importance, because the foundations of the Italian kingdom have been so wisely and securely laid, and Italian statesmen have shown such remarkable aptitude for working a constitutional government in an intelligent and conscientious spirit, that the accident of the death of one king and the succession of another cannot seriously affect the fortunes of the Monarchy or the country. Nor can Victor Emmanuel be said to have been a great man. In his frank and manly disposition, his amorous temperament, and his love of the chase, he was not unlike his prototype, "the majestic lord who broke the bonds of Rome" for the English nation; but, unlike Henry VIII., he seems not to have been the imperious master-spirit, but only to have played a subordinate part in the revolution which has freed the last of the great nations of Europe from the dominion of priestcraft. He was a most popular prince with his subjects, and even the republican virtue of Garibaldi, yielding to the conviction that Victor Emmanuel was the chosen leader of the nation, hailed him after the conquest of Naples as the *Ré galantuomo*, a title which was quickly confirmed to him by the affection of the Italian people. But he must have had other merits besides that of being an honest patriot king, or he could never have achieved the task, more difficult even than that of making a small State a great one, of breathing new life into a nation once great, but trodden for centuries beneath the feet of tyrants, and inspiring it with not only the hope but the will and the power to show itself worthy of its ancient fame. It is doing Victor Emmanuel an injustice to say that the constitution of the kingdom of Italy was entirely the handiwork of Cavour. The great Minister died while the execution of his designs was still incomplete; and the king must have been a man of no ordinary abilities, or he could not have carried on for sixteen years after Cavour's death, without ever making a mistake, the mission of taking advantage of every change in the state of Europe and the relations of the Great Powers with one another in order to make Italy united and free. The singular good fortune which marked his extraordinary career must have been to a great extent the reward of his own merit in dexterously availing himself of opportunities which less bold and far-sighted princes would not have known how to use.

There can be no doubt of course that the real creator of the modern kingdom of Italy was Mazzini. The genius of that remarkable man was, indeed, one of the chief causes—we might almost say the first cause—of the great changes that have been made within our time in the political state of Europe. He is one who invented the doctrine of nationality which has not only by its vivifying influence transformed Italy from a "geographical expression" into a Great Power, but has impelled the Germans to forget old feuds and reconstitute a German Empire, and is now bringing to a solution that Eastern Question which has been the despair of many generations of European statesmen. Victor Emmanuel must in his boyhood have felt the contagion of the enthusiasm kindled among the youth of Italy by the writings of Mazzini; and, when he grew up to manhood, and suddenly found himself entrusted with the cares and responsibilities of sovereign power, circumstances made him the representative man to whom the eyes of all Italians desiring the emancipation of their country were fondly turned as their destined chief. In 1847, when revolutionary fires once more, after a long interval of rest, began to disturb the repose of Europe, it was doubtful whether Charles Albert, then King of the small mountain State of Piedmont, or the new Pope, Pius IX., would command the allegiance of the Italian nation. The Pope showed at first liberal inclinations which made some sanguine spirits believe that he had found the political philosopher's stone, and would be able to be a patriot priest. But Pius soon became alarmed at his own popularity, and went over to the reaction; and the expectations of Italy were then centred in Charles Albert, whose defeat by Radetzky in 1849 on the fatal field of Novara crushed for a time the aspirations of the Italians for liberty. Charles Albert abdicated his Crown, and retired broken-hearted to die in America, and his son, Victor Emmanuel, was allowed by Austria, as an act of grace, to succeed to the inheritance of Piedmont and Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel thus represented, when he began his public life, a defeat and a cause. The defeat he lived to avenge because he was always devotedly faithful to the cause of the Italian people. For several years after his accession he had enough to do in keeping order within his father's dominions, and, guided by the advice of Cavour, he waited patiently for the chance of bettering his fortunes instead of tempting Fate by rash enterprises. Cavour was a man who showed that the Italian intellect of the 19th century can be as comprehensive and keen in dealing with political affairs as it was in the days of Machiavelli, for whom he was a match in craft with the additional advantage of being a vigorous man of action. It strangely happened, too, that France was at that time governed by a Sovereign who had himself fought for Italy in his youth and had adopted Mazzini's opinion that the reign of peace could only begin in Europe when the nationalities were restored to life. The masterstroke, by means of which the little State of Sardinia was allowed, as an ally of the Western Powers in the Crimean War, to attend the Conference of Paris in 1856 and make a formal statement of the wrongs of Italy which provided beforehand a moral justification for the war of 1859, was concerted between Napoleon and Cavour. The latter, however, after Solferino, found himself overreached by the French Emperor, who concluded a peace which did *not* set Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and insisted on getting Nice and Savoy as the price of his aid. Then followed the over-running of the kingdom of Naples and the chief portion of the States of the Church, and the recognition, just before the death of Cavour in 1861, of that kingdom of Italy which still included neither Rome nor Venice. The rest has been accomplished by Victor Emmanuel. Acting on the maxim that all means were lawful which would lead to the desired end of breaking the power of Austria and driving the foreigner out of Italy, the king accepted the proposals of Prussia for an offensive and defensive alliance in 1866; and, though the Italian army was beaten at Custozza and the Italian fleet at Lissa, the victory of Sadowa enabled King William to make a present of Venice to his brother of Italy. The only foreign troops left in Italy after 1866 were the French garrison of Rome, and in 1870, when these troops were necessarily recalled for the defence of France, King Victor Emmanuel at once seized the Eternal City and made it the capital of his kingdom of Italy. Thus, out of every great European war of our time the late king made a profit for his dynasty and his country, and by his good fortune and adroitness fulfilled the dream which far greater Italians had vainly striven to realize.

Having gained his kingdom, Victor Emmanuel showed that he could govern it. Wisely discerning that in this age a powerful army and navy are essential to the maintenance of the State founded by him, he took the utmost pains not only to put the Italian army on a footing not inferior to that of other Great Powers, but to create a fleet which should be strong enough to give Italy a high place among the maritime States of Europe. The cost of these large military establishments, of the wars in which he took part, and of the highly organized civil administration required in a progressive country which appreciates the worth of popular education and of industrial and commercial enterprize, has pressed with great severity on the finances of Italy

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEATH OF THE KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

News has been received here of the death of King Victor Emmanuel yesterday.

His Holiness the Pope sent his blessing to the King of Italy before he died.

Prince Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy, has been proclaimed King.

THE BALKANS.

The Russians have crossed the Balkans near Teke.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that communication between Erzeroum and Trebizonde is interrupted.

LETTER FROM LORD LAWRENCE.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a letter from the pen of Lord Lawrence in which he speaks against the occupation of Quetlah by the British, and opposes the frontier policy of the Indian Government altogether.

LONDON, JAN. 10, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely maintained. Surats prices barely maintained.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.
At the other Markets has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8⅞
4 per cent Rupee Paper..... 81¼
3½ per cent. do. 81½
5 per cent. do. 89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 108½
Bar Silver 52½
About £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 1¼d.	"
Credits " " ...	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 9⅛ to 3-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs 11-3-6	"

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

LETTERS from Mozumma up to the 1st instant states that the expedition reached Jorhat on the 7th. Nothing fresh to report except unimportant, skirmishes, with no loss on our side. The surrounding villages, except two, are friendly. The camp is healthy, but the weather is very severe. Reinforcements reached Samaguting on the 3rd instant; all well there and at Wolaka.

THE statement in our yesterday's article that the land pays one-fifth of the Indian revenue must have been seen by everyone at all conversant with the subject to be erroneous. One-fifth is a misprint for one-third. The point is, in fact, if opium be deducted, which also is indirectly a burden on the land, the proportion of the whole revenue yielded by taxation which the land contributes is more than one-half, and of the remaining taxes the Salt, Excise, and Customs duties are paid principally by the agricultural population.

WE are officially informed that a foolish and mischievous *canard* has been circulated by some Bombay vernacular papers to the effect that Government has ordered all persons possessing rupees with the Queen inscription on them to exchange them for Empress rupees on pain of a severe penalty. The statement is almost too ridiculous to need correction, but the *Sweden's Mitra* pretends that the *Government Gazette* is its authority and so may cause much mischief. We therefore contradict the *canard* on authority.

THE first Criminal Sessions of this year will commence on the 2nd of next month.

WE learn that Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, intends visiting the Berars on a tour of inspection about the end of the current month.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hyderabad, in his letter of the 7th instant, says that Sir Salar Jung is giving his best attention to the lessening of the expenses of the Nizam's Government. The expense has of late increased, and the Nizam's Government has spent a great deal of money on the famine. The Prime Minister is now anxious to bring the finances to their normal state. An Arab, named Jafer Jung, has murdered five persons but has not yet been captured.

FROM an official statement of the wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during last November, it appears that 144,091 cwts. were shipped, of a value of Rs. 739,2-0.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the Board of Revenue have directed that the price of salt, from the 28th December 1877, be raised from Rs. 2 per maund to Rs. 2-11, or from Rs. 240 per garce of 120 Indian maunds to Rs. 322 8. In consequence of this increase in the price, petty merchants and bazaarmen in Madras who deal in salt have raised their rates from As. 2-6 to As. 3 6 per large measure. In Bombay also there has been a remarkable rise in the price of salt within the last few days.

IN Calcutta the State Ball last Friday night in commemoration of the Imperial Proclamation was a very brilliant affair. The ball given by His Grace the Governor of Madras in the Banqueting Hall on Tuesday evening, in honour of the Queen's birthday, was very well attended, and passed off with much success. The Duke opened the ball by taking part in a quadrille with Lady Morgan. Before leaving the supper table, the Duke gave the toast of the Queen, which was followed by the bands playing the National Anthem. In Bombay here we have no Governor, and state festivities have been conspicuous by their absence.

THE gross profits of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the past half-year, amount to Rs. 71,716, or an increase of R. 11 335 compared with the last six months of 1876. This furnishes a divisible balance equal to 20 per cent. per annum on the Bank's capital, and the directors propose paying a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 3 per cent, which will still leave Rs. 4.000 for the reserve fund. The working capital has increased during the half-year from Rs. 14,96,000 to Rs. 16,90,000. Speaking of banks, the Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"The affairs of the Punjab Bank are likely to be quite sufficiently before the Punjab public. I hear a rumour of still more serious to be brought in this matter, one of which is to be of a criminal complexion."

MR. ROBERTS, the champion billiard player, has sustained one defeat in Calcutta. Last Thursday evening he played Mr. Courjon in the Dalhousie Institute. He gave his antagonist 650 points, but Mr. Courjon managed to win by 370 points. Mr. Courjon is said to have played the "spot" stroke with remarkable skill. On Saturday morning, a private match for Rs. 500 between Mr. Roberts and Mr Courjon resulted in the latter's defeat by 20 points. On the same evening they met again; and once more the champion defeated him—his time by 88 points. It is said that a match between Dr. Galway and Mr. Roberts is being arranged. It will be remembered that Dr. Galway gave the champion a good beating last year in Lucknow; but then he was playing on a table which was as familiar to him as it was eccentricly strange to Mr. Roberts. We may mention that Mons. Carmé, perhaps the finest cannon player in the world, has arrived in Bombay, and will shortly give some exhibitions of his skill.

THE board of directors of the Bank of Madras have issued their report, which is locally regarded as very satisfactory. The result for the twelve months is a dividend of 11 per cent., and the reserve fund has been increased by Rs. 75,000. The declaration of a dividend on the 5th July, for the preceding half year, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum might have been followed by a distribution of 11 per cent. for the last half, but the directors refrained from dividing the whole profit made in the year, and the shareholders have the satisfaction of knowing that the reserve fund which stood at Rs. 5 25.000 on the 31st December 1876 stood at Rs. 6,00,000 on the 31st ultimo. The capital of the Bank is Rs. 50,00 000, and the net profits for the year just ended were Rs. 6,26,156. The amount would have been considerably larger if the value of Government securities had not fallen heavily during the year.

MADRAS is troubled with drainage quite as much as Bombay is, and opinions in that city vary considerably upon the point whether Mr. Clerk's scheme will ever answer its purpose either pecuniarily or otherwise. These are serious considerations in themselves, but there is another which is disturbing the equanimity of our brethren. They consider that the drainage work of Madras will be of greater imperial than local advantage, and the Municipal Commissioners wrote to the local Government, assuming that it (the Government) would be disposed to incur the greater portion of the cost of the drainage scheme. Government, however, did not see the matter in the same light as the Commissioners. It distinctly thought that a local drainage scheme must be a local advantage, and therefore it intimated that as the drainage of Calcutta and Bombay had been carried out at Municipal expense, it could see no reason for recommending the Government of India to make an exception in favour of Madras and treat its drainage scheme as an imperial charge. We cannot perceive, at this distance from the intelligence of Madras, what good reasons the Municipal Commissioners could have for supposing that the drainage of their town should be defrayed by the inhabitants of India, and we think that the answer of the local Government to their proposal was just what might have been expected.

THERE is another circumstance vexing the soul of the Madrasees. The famine has made such inroads, by one way or another, upon the Municipal finances, that the President of the Municipality has been compelled to report to Government that the demands upon the Municipality are out of all proportion to its income. He therefore asked Government to reimburse the Municipality to a considerable extent, but the Duke of Buckingham has declined to accede to the request, just as he refused to recommend that the Madras drainage scheme should be made a charge on imperial revenues. The *Mail* sorrowfully comments on this decision:—"So the famine would seem to have increased Municipal expenditure by a lakh of rupees, chiefly in connection with the wear of our roads by carts laden with grain for the mofussil, and the Government decline to compensate the town for this crushing burthen." Our contemporary, however, should not forget that the roads could only have been worn in such a way as to cause this expenditure upon them by an enormous traffic, the greater part of the profits of which must have found their way into the pockets of the inhabitants. If Madras complaints for compensation are worth listening to, similar claims on behalf of Bombay would be much more entitled to respect, for here trade was almost entirely ruined by the way the public railways were monopolised for famine traffic for the Madras districts.

THE *Statesman*, in paving the way for a tremendous puff of several Calcutta tradesmen's establishments, draws a most odious comparison between Calcutta and Bombay. As it is often wise to listen to what our friends have to say about us, we append our contemporary's description of this city:—"The four or five months during which the Calcutta season lasts, certainly bring with them the most enjoyable climate in the world. The common notion that Bombay has an advantage over Calcutta in point of climate, can never be entertained by those who have resided for any length of time in both places. It is easy enough of course to account for the belief. There is a great charm to most Englishmen in the sea; and every one is susceptible to the beauty of such scenery as surrounds the Island of Bombay. But the sea and the scenery exhaust the advantages of the island, and there are heavy drawbacks to them both. The voyager from this side of India finds himself in a pleasant bungalow on the top of Malabar Hill, with a steady sea breeze blowing through the verandahs and every room of the house. We exclaim, 'How delightful!' almost unconsciously, and how can we never tire of gazing upon the deep blue sea on the one hand, and the landlocked picturesque beauty of the harbour on the other. The gloomy, rugged outlines of the Western Ghauts in the background. And the eye does not readily tire of either; while the moonlight on the rippling waters of the harbour, or sleeping on the sea, invests the scenery by night with a new and intense charm. But it isn't always so. The sea for long together becomes a mill pond without a ruffle, like a great glare of silver plate before the eye, while the black boulders of the rock-ribbed shore reflect a great scalding heat from the beach. If the breeze were always blowing, the sea always rippling, the tide always in; if there were no land-wind carrying death with it, no swarms of mosquitoes filling the air with a yellow haze, and tormenting every sense with their *crescendo diminuendo* hummings and alightings on nose, eyes, ears, mouth, neck, arms, wrists, ankles, shoulders, legs, and knees; if there were no long, stifling nights, when the sea is dead, and the tide out, and the breeze gone, and men are at their last gasp, and children awake and crying in their misery; if there were no wild monsoon months when the floods come down for three weeks without a break, and everything is damp, and wet, and mouldy, and spotted, and spoiled; if there were no hot winds to curl the skin off your body, and heat everything but cast iron out of shape; if there were doors, windows, or venetians that would shut; if the houses were not five miles apart, and going out to dinner, or to the theatre, or to church, or to the shops, meant no more than it means in the City of Palaces;—finally, if there were any cold weather, through the sun kindly consenting to moderate his transports for three or four months; and last of all, if the bungalows were but houses, and punkahs a general institution, instead of being confined to the dining room, Bombay would really be the delightful place to live in, that those whose acquaintance with it is limited to two or three days' stay on the top of Malabar Hill, imagine it to be. Upon the whole, Calcutta has far greater natural advantages of climate; while in the arts of civilized life, it is immeasurably a head of it in every respect." After this come the puffs.

TRAVANCORE is said to be much excited because the Maharajah's marine villa has been burned down, and because of four persons arrested on the charge of having been the incendiaries, one is umbrella-bearer to the First Prince Mullen Pillay, who charges the First Prince with having been the instigator of the deed. Nobody, however, is ever seen without an umbrella, although we observe that one correspondent in the Cochin paper delivers the time-honoured opinion that "there is a woman at the bottom of the affair."

COLONEL M. DILLON, C.B., C.S.I., will, it is announced, succeed Lieutenant-General Erskine in command of the Chatham district. Colonel Dillon was Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala while he was Commander-in-Chief in India.

IT is probable (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the Indian Government will not at once accept the new organization of the Royal Artillery, not being prepared for the amalgamation of brigades, the reduction of staff, and the absolute home administration which it involves. A number of the brigade staff, who were ordered home in view of the reduction, and were at Bombay ready for embarkation, have been sent back to their stations for duty.

THE Turkish press had its little inaccuracies about Englishmen, even before it chose Mr. Gladstone and his ancestry for its theme. Here is an example, extracted from the letter of one of our attachés at Constantinople in 1846: "'Lord Pomfret is off to Malta.' I happened to observe to Ahmed Effendi (who is censor of the press here) that there was a delicious kind of fish at Bombay called a pomfret. To my great astonishment, in the next week's *Journal de Constantinople* appeared—'*Sir Pomfret autrefois renommé à Bombay, se rend aujourd'hui pour Malta.*'"

ACCORDING to official returns, the Russian losses in the fighting which preceded the capture of Plevna were 2 staff officers, 8 officers, and 182 men killed; 5 staff officers, 40 officers, and 1,207 men wounded. The Turkish loss was 4,000 killed and wounded; 10 pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 30,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry taken prisoners, together with 77 guns. Colonel Wellesley, however, who has returned to Bucharest from Plevna, where he has been carefully studying the battle field, estimates the whole of Osman Pasha's forces at under 30,000 men, and his loss in the desperate sortie at 6,000 in killed alone. The total Turkish loss he thinks must have been about 12,000 out of a force of 30,000.

AT a café in Constantinople, two performers represent respectively England and Russia. "After all, you are nothing but an ass," says Russia. On this, England throws himself into a fighting attitude. Then his fists fail, his anger vanishes, and he observes, "an Ass, now I think of it, is an animal with many excellent domestic qualities. Why should I be angry? It is no insult to be called an ass." Russia calls him a hog. England goes through the same pantomime, and then says, "A hog is, perhaps, an unclean beast in the eyes of Mussulmen, but what services does it not render to giaours? Why should I be angry? This is no insult." Nightly the Turks flock to the café to applaud the performance.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—"I never saw Her Majesty look better than she did on Saturday as she stepped on the little platform of the station at High Wycombe. She was evidently much gratified by her reception, smiling pleasantly as Lord Beaconsfield, bowing in his stateliest manner, bade her welcome to the ancient borough. In her reception of Miss Emily Phillips, the charming daughter of the mayor, was graciousness itself. Lord Beaconsfield, wearing a dark-blue coat trimmed with Astrachan fur and a marvellous pair of bright yellow trousers—truly rural in their style, and a very good second to the startling pantaloons with which Mr. Gladstone used to relieve the deadness of the Opposition benches last Session—seemed far better than he has done for many months, and I was glad to think that *Atra cura* no longer sits behind Mr. Montagu Corry.

COLONEL GORDON, "Chinese Gordon," has lately entered into a contract with Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for four steel steamers of small draft. He intends exploring the Albert Nyanza and the rivers flowing into it. The steamers are to be carried as far as possible by water, and are to be composed of several portable pieces, of about 200 lbs. each, and to be put together on arrival at their destination. Colonel Gordon and his party are reported to be in good health. The Colonel, it may be remarked, became a substantive lieutenant-colonel in the British service, Royal Engineers, when the promotions took place on the introduction of the new system on October 1, but the circumstances under which he has been allowed to accept service under the Khedive do not render it necessary for him to return to military employment whatever the promotion may be which he receives.

WRITING from Pera on the 15th December, a correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The news of the fall of Plevna has been received by the population with their usual composure, but it is believed to have wrought a complete change in the policy of the Government, and has already induced them to make a formal request for the good offices of the European Powers with a view to mediation. The Government obviously feels its capability of effective resistance exhausted, and would gladly make peace if Europe can induce Russia to accept reasonable terms, but the Porte appears to have formed no definite programme with respect to the terms. The impression here in circles usually well informed, though I cannot say how far well founded, is that English influence has been directed to encourage the Porte to persist in war, and that hope has been held forth of English assistance in the last extremity, when English interests would be endangered by Russian aggression. This impression, if indeed, it have any foundation whatever, would necessitate the inference that while certain members of the English Cabinet openly employ one kind of language at home the English representatives abroad are encouraged, or at least permitted, to employ another. Possibly, however, the impression may have arisen from the alleged opposition of the English Ambassador to the sentiments recently manifested by the Turks to treat directly with Russia."

THE *World*:—Lord John Manners assured his hearers at Grantham the other day that if, at this crisis, the national sword should be unsheathed, it must never be returned to its scabbard unless entwined with the laurels of unquestioned victory and the lily of lasting peace. Lord John's metaphor was hardly happy; he did not stop to explain how the scabbard was to be commodious enough to contain at one time the sword and its appendages of laurel and of lily; but the whole speech—a flowery one in every sense—goes far to show that in one of the most amiable of its apostles Young Englandism is not dead, but only dormant. *Apropos* of Young England, there are some curious revelations in the *Lives of the Lords Strangford*, just published, in regard to Mr. Disraeli's relation to the Coningsby and the Henry Sidney of his romance. The late Duke of Rutland, writing to the father of George Smythe, afterwards seventh Lord Strangford, in 1844, says: 'I lament as much as you can do the influence which Mr. Disraeli has acquired over several of the young British senators, and over your son and mine especially. I do not know Mr. Disraeli by sight; but I have reason to for his talents, which I think he really misuses.' Again, the same, writing to the same, says: 'It is grievous that two young men, such as John and Mr. Smythe, should be led by one of whose integrity of purpose I have an opinion similar to your own, though I can judge only by his public career. The admirable character of our sons only makes them the more assailable by the arts of a designing person. I will write to John to-morrow, and I shall inquire of him whether there is any truth in the report of his having engaged himself to a great amount as Manchester under the auspices of Mr. Disraeli.' Finally, we find the hero of *Coningsby* himself writing in the same year to his father: 'The worst of the pro agricultural line will be that I shall be in the same boat with Disraeli.'

THE military correspondent of a German paper gives the following particulars of the railways which have been constructed or which are at the present time being made in the valley of the Danube for the use of the Russian army in Bulgaria, and of the bridges which have been thrown across the river. The railway from Bender to Galatz was finished and taken over by the Russian authorities at the end of last month. Before this was completed railway communications between Russia and Roumania was by the single and very circuitous line running through Jassy and Kischeneff; but the new railway, coming from Bender through Tatar-Bunar and Bolgrad and joining at Galatz the line from the north, connects the south of Russia directly with the Danube. The Frateschii-Zimnitza railway, eighty kilometres in length, connecting the present point of disembarkation in Roumania for all troops and supplies destined for the Russian army in Bulgaria, was only begun in August last, but will, we expect, be completed before the end of the year. The Sistova-Tirnova line, which will be invaluable for forwarding the supplies for an army operating in or to the south of the Balkans, was begun in October last, and rapid progress is being made in its construction. The railway from Gorni-Studen to Biela, which is the beginning of a line to be hereafter extended through Plevna, will afford lateral communication in rear of the Russian columns; but much trouble is experienced in its construction, as numerous watercourses have to be crossed. The bridges thrown across the Danube for the use of the Russian army are:—On the extreme left of the Russian line a bridge at Ivraila, for the use of the army in the Dobrudscha; at Petroschani, a pontoon bridge, in place of the one formerly existing at Pyrgos; at Sistova, two pontoon bridges; while, on the right of the whole line, a fifth bridge connects Turn-Magurelli with Nicopolis. Finally, the greater part of the material for an unusually strong and wide iron pontoon bridge, which is to be constructed so that it can rise or fall some 20ft. with the waters of the river, has been already brought to the Roumanian bank of the Danube.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S reckless way of sacrificing his men, especially in the disastrous attack on Metchka which he made on Dec. 13, seems to have excited the greatest indignation in his own army. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"But it is comparatively easy to be vicariously gallant, lying on a divan in a warm room 40 miles from the guns and ordering the attack by wire. I impute no want of personal courage to the Marshal; I only mean to say that I think he overtaxes that of his men to a greater extent possibly than he would do were he on the spot. As to the accusation of cowardice brought against the poor devils who were shot the day before yesterday at Rustchuk, I cannot help instinctively feeling that injustice has been done, and I believe any one who had been able to watch the Turkish soldier under fire as closely as I have done would come to the same conclusion. The Turkish soldier will do anything that can be reasonably asked of him, and there is scarcely a battle on record in this war in which he has not accomplished much more than calculating generalship would have reckoned among the possibilities of the engagement. But his nerve is human nerve after all, and may be susceptible of over tension, and anything more calculated to break a stout heart than the recent attacks on the Rustchuk side can scarcely be imagined, except, perhaps, those upon the Shipka Pass. During the first weeks I was with this army a General in that of the United States shared my tent, and he repeatedly remarked that no army in America could be kept together for a week under the conditions in which the Turkish soldier preserved content and courage. The whole campaign is a shift to keep body and soul together, and when the hour of conflict comes the Osmanli soldier is sent forward to fight almost without the moral support of officers, is expected not only to do the utmost that can be expected of a soldier, but also to supply by his courage and intelligent fighting the shortcomings of his commanders, and to surmount difficulties which informed generalship would not permit him to encounter. When he fails to achieve the impossible the Commander-in-Chief, from his divan, telegraphs the order for an 'inquiry,' an order which, reduced to plain English, amounts to this,—'I am compromised by the failure of the attack, and a scapegoat must be found.' So 15 men are shot and things are made pleasant again. If in the affair of the 26th there was any wavering on the part of the troops it is scarcely to be wondered at, for on the 23rd two battalions of Assaf's Division were so fearfully cut up that of one of them only eight men returned to quarters. Having thus wasted the spirit of his troops, Suleiman will expect them to be none the less full of ardour for his general attack, but I take it that none but a Turkish commander would be able to count upon his men facing for the third time positions which they know to be hopelessly impregnable to the attack, and before which they have been so fearfully cut up."

WE have always said that if the ruling races wish to rouse the whole country against them, the easiest way of doing it is to interfere with the reason of the people. This holds good in the domain of politics as well as in that of religion. The Christian missionary, through the help of zenana missions, now and then succeed in carrying a Hindoo widow away, but the acquisition to even feeling of hatred is given them. Such small tokens of feeling is not apparent even when a male member of Hindoo society is converted to the Christian faith, for Hindus are more generous and catholic in this respect than all other nations of the globe. But whenever a woman is carried away, the notion of unfair play maddens them to fury, and the people of Lucknow are just now labouring under the deepest possible excitement. Whatever may be the result of this case, the fate of seventy convicts is sealed in Lucknow.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

THE following correspondence has passed on the subject of the remuneration to the Indian Famine officials referred to in an Occasional Note in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Cheshunt Park, Herts, Dec. 20.

SIR,—As a contributor of £5 to the Indian Famine Relief Fund may I ask if there is any truth in the report referred to in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday, which I enclose?—Yours faithfully, F. G. DEBENHAM.

The Secretary, Indian Famine Fund.

Mansion House, London, E.C., Dec. 20.

SIR,—In reply to your inquiry, I beg to say that it is the fact that, unsolicited by the recipients and without their knowledge, the Indian Famine Committee, by a majority of 12 to 4, set apart a sum of £909 in all for the remuneration, not of "the honorary officials" only, but of all those engaged in the gigantic work of collecting the fund during the last four months. In spite of the remark of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Committee and the officials have the great satisfaction of knowing that the fund has been managed with an economy of expenditure such as has never been previously effected in any charity raised here and that, including the gratuity in question, the percentage of expenses is but 1 5 6ths, or less, on the amount raised. I beg leave to doubt whether "the starving Hindus" will entertain any feelings but those of intense gratitude at receiving nearly half a million from the Mansion House, or will apply the *Pall Mall's* term "misappropriation" to the payment of advertising expenses to newspapers and gratuities to done-to-death officials.—Yours truly,

W. J. SOULEBY.

F. G. Debenham, Esq.

LATEST WAR NEWS BY THE MAIL.

A DESPATCH to the Seraskierate from Kamarli, dated Wednesday, announces that operations are prevented by the fog. The mountains are covered with snow and ice, and the defiles are rendered impracticable.

Chakir Pasha telegraphs from Kamarli on the 19th inst. that nothing of importance had occurred. The despatch adds:—"We heard a detonation from the direction of Etropol, the effect, probably, of some blasting operations of the Russians while constructing roads."

Reports which have reached Constantinople up to the eve of the fall of Plevna state there was no more ammunition for artillery in the place, and that at a Council of War it had been determined to cut a way through the enemy. At midnight a bridge was constructed of carts over the river Vid, and the Turks advanced and carried the enemy's entrenchments, but were driven back. The Turks made their way as far as Netropol, routing the first lines of the enemy, and victory appeared possible for a moment, but the wound of Osman Pasha and the fatigue of the soldiers caused the defeat.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Berlin, telegraphing yesterday, says:—"General Todleben's appointment to the chief command of the army around Rustchuk is understood to indicate a design of offensive action against the Turkish Quadrilateral."

THE SERVIANS.

According to a despatch from Belgrade of yesterday's date the occupation of Prokopolje by the Servians was preceded by an artillery engagement of several hours' duration. The Turks burned thirty houses and a magazine before retreating. Among the prisoners is an English surgeon, who says the Servians have occupied Kuruschje, south-east of Prokopolje.

A later telegram says:—"Two brigades of the Timok army, under Drakovitch, with four batteries of artillery, have crossed the Timok near Negotin, and are advancing towards Widden. The Servians have taken Mramor, and have driven the Turks from Alexinatz thither to inspect the captured position."

The following Servian official telegram has been received at Belgrade:—

"Our troops have taken on Turkish territory the hills opposite Rashka, Yankov Vrh, and Ogorivatz, facing the Yavor range of mountains. The Turks were driven back to Novi Bazar, abandoning all their entrenched positions on the impracticable for climbing. Several villages, with Servian inhabitants, in Old Servia rose and united with our forces. The volunteer corps, which took the heights of Gradina, on the left of the river Liber, opposite Tarina, and thus the whole district from Tarina to Borija is in our hands. The Servian regulars have also occupied themselves in all the positions which they have captured.

The commander of Gharkoi, in a despatch dated the 10th inst., states that 150 Servian horse attacked a Turkish reconnoitring party at Sion, on the side of the River Temirka, but were repulsed, fifteen of the Servians being killed.

THE POSITION OF ERZEROUM.

The *Daily News* publishes the following despatch, dated Erzeroum, Thursday, 2-20 p.m.

The Russians are still at Dere-Boyun, and are advancing by the Olti Valley on the north and Manage on the south of Erzeroum, with the view of uniting in the plain to the west of the town and cutting the Trebizonde road.

The following telegram, through Reuter's Agency, is dated Erzeroum, December 19:—

The bulk of the Russian army is still on the further side of the Soghanli Dagh. The Russian General Lvris Melikoff has arrived in the Passin district with artillery and a number of ammunition waggons. He is accompanied by about fifty staff officers. The Russians compel the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts to clear away the snow on the roads. They are making preparations for a second assault on Erzeroum. General Tergukassoff, commanding the Russian division at Bayazid, will, it is presumed, march on Batoum with twelve battalions of infantry.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

It is announced in a Constantinople despatch of yesterday afternoon that no Power has sent any response to the circular of the Porte beyond a simple acknowledgment of its reception. The despatch adds:—"It is reported in diplomatic circles here that the German Government will decline in reply that it had already taken a resolution to abstain from all intervention in the war, and that it intends to adhere to that decision."

The *Morning Post* publishes the following from its correspondent at Berlin:—

It is now stated here that the German Government, although advocating separate negotiations between Russia and Turkey with a view to the arrangement of terms, does not intend peace to be finally concluded without the cognizance of the European Powers, being aware that a satisfactory and permanent solution of the Eastern Question is only available without the assent of the Great Powers.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the idea of direct negociation between Russia and Turkey appears to find more and more advocates. He says:—

It is well known that there has always been a party in Turkey in favour of a direct understanding with the Czar, and this party it is supposed, has received encouragement from various sides of late. Prince Reuss, of course with whose name this method of arrangement was first connected, gets the credit of being most active in its favour, and of having even offered to prepare the way with the Russian Government for the reception of Turkish overtures. In view of the great reserve all along maintained by the Germany, this is not very probable, but certain it is that the idea has made considerable progress in one sense—namely, that negociations should be begun, and up to a certain point carried on directly between Turkey and Russia, which would imply that the other Power should have no say in the matter. The British Government seem is supposed to be now not so very averse from such a course as it once was, and to have advised the Porte to try, if possible, and ascertain the conditions of Russia.

THE BLACK SEA.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that Captain Manthorpe has been appointed to the command of the blockading fleet off the Crimea.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPTURE OF ARDANUTCH BY THE RUSSIANS.

TIFLIS, Dec. 20.—The Russian detachment under the command of General Komaroff captured Ardanutch on the 17th instant, after an engagement in which the Russian losses were insignificant.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

Bucharest, Dec. 20.—The Emperor of Russia, when leaving Roumania territory, despatched a message from the frontier to Prince Charles thanking his Highness for the cordial reception extended to him during His stay in Roumania. The telegram concludes as follows:—"May God grant that we may be able to conclude as soon as possible in an advantageous and glorious peace." Prince Charles has issued an order of the day to the Roumanian army, thanking the soldiers in the name of the country and his own for the glorious achievements and devoted bravery.

THE COMING SETTLEMENT.

Last night's *Nord* says that Russia cannot stop before completing her work; that opinion, both in diplomatic circles and the public, is prepared for a complete solution of the Eastern Question; and that it would therefore be profoundly regrettable if the Balkanic provinces were left out in the settlement of the terms of peace.

THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

(Times' Special Correspondent.)

PLEVNA, DEC. 11

As I rode up the slope of the hill east of Plevna towards the redoubt defending the road between that town and the village of Radichevo, a ghastly scene was presented. Hundreds of Russian skeletons lay glistening on the hill sides where they had fallen during the assault of September. The bones were generally completely bare. Those nearest to the Turkish earthwork had been covered with a few inches of earth, which had been washed off by the first shower, and now they lay as naked as the others. The Moslem outpost pits were among these skeletons, many of them being not more than a yard distant. Notwithstanding the infectious neighbourhood of these horrible human relics, not a shovelful of earth had been thrown over them. Singular as it may seem, many of these skeletons had distinct expressions, both in the attitude in which they had fallen and in the position of the fleshless jaws. As I sat on my horse and gazed upon the horrible spectacle, I could distinguish those who had fallen without suffering from those who had died in agony, and the effect was such as I shall never forget. The Russian soldiers who marched into Plevna in the rear of Osman's sallying force passed among these remains of their unburied comrades, but there was no disposition manifested to inflict any punishment upon the men who could treat the bones of brave enemies in such a heartless manner.

The Turkish cemetery on this road, near the town, had self-med more from the Russian bombardment than any other part of the Moslem position, the greater part of the headstones being shattered to pieces by shells.

On entering the town itself I was surprised to find it so little injured by the cannonading. The streets and houses look like those in all other Turkish towns—the former being crooked, narrow, and wretchedly paved, while the latter are dingy, filthy-looking, and comfortless in their general appearance. Half-a-dozen minarets and a large pretentious-looking Bulgarian church complete the religious edifices. None of the mosques had been struck by shells; but if they share the fate of their fellows in other captured towns, they will soon look as if they had been bombarded for a thousand years. The Bulgarians were standing in their doorways, bidding "good day" to each passer-by, and ready to "fleece" him if an opportunity presented itself.

Within a very short time after Osman's surrender at the bridge over the Vid, on the 9th inst., the 15,000 prisoners were turned back into the town, with the artillery and transport trains. Those trophies represented the capture made by the eastern wing of the Russian forces. The other prisoners, as before stated, were taken to the camps of the Guards and Roumanians. They were guarded by Russian and Roumanian soldiers, and I did not see a single instance of ill-treatment on the part of either. The Turks were well fed in appearance, but were generally ragged, and were all wearing sandals. No boots were to be seen, though most of them had been confiscated. They did not appear to regret their fate, and many of the replies were humourously to the remarks addressed them by a Roumanian surgeon whom I accompanied. Among them there were hundreds of horses belonging to the Cavalry and Artillery, and many of the Turkish families of the town huddled in disconsolate groups near the transport waggons. The wounded be an to arrive shortly after noon, but they were not all brought in until today. This portion of the prisoners was grouped in the valley around the town in a dense mass covering several acres in extent. The contrast presented between these tat ordemalion battalions and the well dressed men guarding them make the war appear a one-sided affair, until the reflection came that a ragged man shot as well as one perfectly equipped.

I have devoted this day to a careful inspection of the Turkish positions, with their fortifications. As I rode up on the Hill of Skelesna, I found fatigue parties at work burying the bones of their fallen comrades. Some of the graves were so shallow that a year or two will see the human relics ploughed up again when the land is cultivated. No attempt was made to collect them, being buried where they had fallen. I shall never forget the strange sensations caused by riding over those deserted lines, whence so many deadly missiles had flown, and which I had successfully avoided approaching during my previous visit to Plevna, when, as I rode over them before, I felt dangerous, were now nothing but harmless ditches, with no living being near them, save a few Russian or Roumanian soldiers wandering curiously about, and wondering apparently why they could not have taken Plevna long ago. They were so peaceful now that I could scarcely realize that Plevna had actually ceased to be an object of curiosity and dread; and the night after the surrender I often rose up in my bed to listen before, for the sound of the rifle in the trenches on the hill east of Plevna.

Where the Gravitza *chaussee* crosses the elevation, the Turkish redoubts were weakest, and here the Russian artillery fire had been directed. In front and in rear of the earthworks were ploughed up by shells, and in truth there was scarcely a square yard which had not been struck. Thousands of such missiles, varying from 3in. to 6in. in diameter, are unexploded upon the surface of the earth. One advantage in not exploding is that they can be carted home again and used in the next war. In a previous telegram I said that these redoubts were battered to pieces; but I now discover that this was a curious error of vision. The works were practically uninjured, and the fresh wheeltracks leading towards Plevna showed that the artillery and ammunition waggons had not been removed until the night before the sortie. A few recent shell marks were visible on the outside of the parapets and traverses, but they were of trifling importance. So far as the earthworks are concerned, the Russian artillery ammunition has been absolutely wasted, and, from an inspection of the trenches, I do not believe that the garrison has suffered more than their defences. Neither do I believe that any artillery could have accomplished more. The fact is that shells against earthworks are useless at a greater distance than 500 or 600 yards, and that the guns cannot be worked on account of the enemy's sharpshooters. The Turkish soldiers in the redoubts had bomb-proof abodes in the back wall of the pits, which were covered with timber and earth, so as to be splint-proof. The roofs were lower than the parapets in front, and therefore perfectly secure against a fire from before; but all the Turkish trenches were enfiladed from one or other of the Allied batteries, and yet the defenders could not be shelled out of them. So little did the Moslem troops care for the danger that they utilized the holes caused by the shells as latrines. This question of the inefficacy of artillery fire against earthworks is not a mere hobby of mine. I entered upon this campaign with the ordinary opinions concerning this branch of the service, and my inferences are founded entirely upon practical observations at Nikapol, Lovats, and Plevna after the fall of those places. The Russian batteries, too, firing upon this part of the Turkish line, had the unspoken advantage of enjoying fire.

I was very much surprised to find the Turkish lines of fortifications so weak as far as the quantity of earthwork is concerned. The redoubts are much smaller than I believed them to be, their sides varying from 120ft. to 240ft. in length. The revetments consist of gabions strongly but roughly made, and the lines of counterscarp or slopes are jagged instead of straight. The Turks are especially fond of large and numerous traverses, so much so, that their earthworks are nearly filled up with them. These are also built very high, the parapets in front being generally 10ft. in height, and the ditches about the same depth. The stiff clay soil enables the engineers to construct the scarps and exterior slopes so steep as to be impracticable for climbing. Around the counterscarp of the ditches there are *banquettes* for Infantry. All the gun platforms are of clay, the guns being fired through embrasures riveted with gabions or sandbags, generally the former. These embrasures were uninjured by the Russian artillery. There are no bomb-proofs themselves in all the positions which they have captured.

The commander of Gharkoi, in a despatch dated the 10th inst., states that 150 Servian horse attacked a Turkish reconnoitring party at Sion, on the side of the River Temirka, but were repulsed, fifteen of the Servians being killed.

THE POSITION OF ERZEROUM.

The *Daily News* publi-hes the following despatch, dated Erzeroum, Thursday, 2-20 p.m.

The Russians are still at Dere-Boynn, and are advancing by the Olti Valley on the north and Manage on the south of Erzeroum, with the view of uniting in the plain to the west of the town and cutting the Trebizonde road.

The following telegram, through Reuter's Agency, is dated Erzeroum, December 19:—

The bulk of the Russian army is still on the further side of the Soghanli Dagh. The Russian General Loris Melikoff has arrived in the Passin district with artillery and a number of ammunition waggons. He is accompanied by about fifty staff officers. The Russians compel the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts to clear away the snow on the roads. They are making preparations for a second assault on Erzeroum. General Tergukassoff, commanding the Russian division at Bayazid, will, it is presumed, march on Batoum with twelve battalions of infantry.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

It is announced in a Constantinople despatch of yesterday afternoon that no Power has sent any response to the circular of the Porte beyond a simple acknowledgment of its reception. The despatch adds

to lay within the boundaries of our strength to remove threatening dangers for the Servian nation and not to fulfil our national task. Even if the brave Russian army could finish the work without our participation in this holy cause, which the Czar Alexander has taken under his protection, still nothing can exempt us from this duty, which devolves upon every nation, and which Servia must fulfil if she will be true to herself. Great works, like the one undertaken by us last year, cannot remain half accomplished that would be possil mmous pony. Posterity would blame us, our martyr brethren would curse us, the blessed manes of heroes fallen in last year's war would rebuke us, if we were found indifferent, while on our frontiers rivers of blood are being shed in fighting against the enemy, who has burnt and devastated our fair and fertile country without provocation. Only by constant persistence can we finish what was nobly and courageously begun. If last year the enemy had superior forces to bring against the Servian Principality, to-day entering the field we find on our side the victorious Russian army, our heroic Montenegrin brethren, our brave Roumelian neighbours. We take up arms to-day for the holy national Christian cause. Following my grandfather's example, I am about to place myself at the head of the armed Servian nation. On the banner which Obrenowich the Fourth unfurls, is written 'National Liberty,' 'Independence.' Under this banner you have already proved your patriotism and readiness to sacrifice all. Let us now fulfil the great national task which the old heroes of Takovo so gloriously began, and which we renewed last year. Let us move forward alongside the victorious banner of the Czar, the Liberator, with Christian faith in God Almighty, the Protector of right, and success is sure. In the name of the liberator of our oppressed brethren, our country's welfare, Servia's independence, and its heroic people. It is God's will."

MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENT.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

AFTER forty-eight hours of somewhat wild guessing, extending from determinate warlike movements to grand financial operations, the real meaning of the early assembling of Parliament is pretty generally agreed upon. The whole position of affairs having become extremely critical, and the impossibility of delaying decision of some kind being only too apparent, the Government calls Parliament together at an early date to receive an account of the ministerial policy, with the customary explanations. This, which is the most reasonable meaning of Wednesday's announcement, is doubtless the true one; and, so taken, the country is more than content with it. It will have the effect of encouraging the Turkish resistance probably, and it may flutter certain European Cabinets. But there are no reasons why a step so obviously wise and even necessary should not be taken.

We observe, however, that this interpretation of the sudden call to Parliament is garnished in some quarters with comments which must have the effect—inasmuch as they have any effect at all—of increasing instead of appeasing the general anxiety at home and abroad of bringing the country still deeper into contempt. What will be thought of this, which the *Times* advances to day, not only with calm satisfaction but with manifest pleasure?—"Without at all hinting too much importance to the rumours of divided opinion in the Cabinet, it would nevertheless be perfectly intelligible that grave hesitations should pervail among its members, and both sides may legitimately desire to test the opinion of the two Houses. No course can be more reasonable and obvious than that at this juncture a Government should desire to consult the two Houses of Parliament as soon as they can do so without unnecessary inconvenience to the ordinary course of public and private duties. Whether they contemplate interference, or mediation, or simply the means of securing a good position in the final settlement of the question, they cannot but feel the need of parliamentary support. As soon as Parliament is called together, we shall in a very short time have the main considerations on all sides of the great issue forcibly stated and clearly urged; the nation will have the opportunity of weighing maturely the various courses which are recommended to it; the Ministry will see whether they can honourably assume, as they have, on the whole, had a right to assume hitherto, that they are carrying into effect the wishes of the country at large, and both at home and abroad we shall see our way more clearly."

"Both sides of a divided Cabinet may legitimately desire to test the opinion of the two Houses!" Here we have the keynote of these observations; and all the rest goes to show that in the opinion of the *Times* this is the right thing to do, and that the country may be congratulated on its being done. But what does it mean? It means that the cure for dissension is anarchy by consent. It means that after many months of deliberation while there was yet time for it, and now, at the most critical juncture of the whole year-long trouble, the twelve men who form the Cabinet being unable to agree to a policy among themselves, propose to weed matters by calling in six hundred and fifty more men to listen to their different views and come to a decision amongst themselves. And this is stated as a matter for congratulation! Obviously we have here absurdities too absurd for credence. We mean for credence at home, where the duties of Government are too commonly known to be misunderstood. Amongst ourselves, we are aware that this representation of the state of affairs in the Cabinet is a mere libel. But we are by no means sure that abroad it will not be taken as a fact authoritatively stated; and if so, the inference must be that the Government has drifted into simple anarchy, and that there is one more reason—and a crowning reason—for the long England out of account altogether. Such are the fruits of the wisdom and the patriotism of such journals as the *Times*

The *Times* (Dec. 21) says it is easy to see the main cause of the uneasiness which possesses a great number of people in this country on account of the war in Turkey. There is a vague fear that the three great military empires are determined to settle the Eastern Question without consulting England or paying any attention to her interests, and it barges the equally vague belief that something must be done to protect our interests from the grasp of the three Emperors. Lord Beaconsfield has nearly a month to prepare the explanation of his policy, and it is to be hoped he will be able to give us some thing more definite and less dreamy than the things efficiently said in his name. It is difficult, meanwhile, to draw any rational or consistent plan from the mass of declamation poured out in his name by the party of inarticulate panic. Very often it is nothing more than a belief that we must do something, which is not described, in some quarter, which is not specified, for the protection of some interests, which are not defined. The occupation of the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles would be a politic and justifiable act if the Ottoman Power were already destroyed, and the territory lay without legitimate owner at the mercy of conqueror or occupant. But at present it must be effected in alliance with the Porte in pursuance of a regular convention; and it would thus entangle us in embarrassing engagements, while it would serve in no way for the defence of the Turkish State unless followed up by active military operations on our part. An all-sufficient answer can be given to the fear that the three empires may settle the Eastern Question over our heads. We are all of us determined that the way to India shall be kept open. So far, and no further, we have in arrests in Turkish territory, and so far we are all united. We were never more so. Liberals who live with Conservatives in the willingness to make any kind of sacrifices to prevent Russia, or any other empire, or the three empires combined, from seizing certain territorial points which are necessary for the maintenance of our communication with the Indian Empire. We are just as well able to maintain our rights as when we alone withstood the forces of Napoleon. No Continental nation needs to be reminded of these facts, for they are the commonplaces of all the Cabinets. But it is unworthy of the country to indulge in the language of apprehension.

The *Standard* remarks that the nation, by an infallible instinct, has become aroused to a sense of coming trouble. The truth, of which no man who has opportunities of gauging the sentiment of English opinion can pretend to be ignorant, is that the majority of the English people of all classes view with undisguised apprehension the triumphant progress of the Russian armies in Turkey. The intoxication which persists in seeing nothing but an abstract love of Turkey in the deep and strong feeling which the recent triumphs of Russia have excited in this country has already contributed greatly to perplex the situation and to enhance the danger. To mistake it for the real opinion of the people is a blunder which foreign nations have already made. To yield to it would be a crime scarcely conceivable of sober English statesmanship. The idea that it is intended to maintain the Turkish Government, for its own sake, by our arms is refuted already by accomplished facts. But is nothing to be done for our own interests lest we should be suspected of interfering with Russian designs? A great and damaging blow will be inflicted on those interests by our very silence at this crisis. There is some danger, in fact, that we are drifting into the very difficulty which we pretend to be anxious to avert: and that, not for the first time in our transactions with Russia, it is our zealot peace which will have involved us in war.

The *Morning Post*, discussing an article by Professor Treitschke in the *Preussische Jahrbucher*, which sets forth that a great advance of Russia in Europe would be inconvenient for German interests, and that Russia ought accordingly to be encouraged to confine the satisfaction of her craving for territory to Asia, observes that this reasoning is precisely what was to be expected. The Post is confident that the understanding entered into between the three empires provides against any serious inconvenience to the interests of Russia and Germany in the first place, and Austria has been able to get some terms which she believes to be, if not the best, at any rate the best possible. The one Power which has not been taken into account, the one Power whose interests have been quietly thrown overboard by the Imperial plotters, is Great Britain, and the three empires have merely acted on the broad principle that if Great Britain does not mind her own interests they form no concern of other people. It is highly probable, however, that the news of the early summoning of the English Parliament and the discovery that England is, according to all appearances, about to take her own part not less firmly than recklessly must at once disturb all the calculations that, in the absence of any stir on the side of England, Russia can take her "compensation" in Asia without trouble or concern to the other Powers. It will be thereby fully understood that the British people are inclined to be quite as touchy about the vital interests of the British Empire as Germans or Austrians can be about the situation in Posen or along the Danube, there is a factor introduced into the working out of the problem as important as evidently unexpected. The mere display of the resolution and the means to thwart and prevent any access of Russian aggrandizement in Asia Minor is most likely under these circumstances to dissolve the whole concert on which the triple alliance was founded.

The *Daily Telegraph* maintains that the policy of Berlin, the speeches and actions of Count Andrassy, the language held at Russian head-quarters, all demonstrate the fact that the Co-operative and their allies are bent on executing the arch me of territorial dis ribution devised by the partitioning Powers, who arranged their plans to strike not less at Turkey than England. The object pursued is the disruption of the Ottoman Empire, partly because its broad lands are coveted and partly because the three Kaisers hope to diminish the Oriental greatness of England by setting up what they believe will be formidable rivals in Asia and the Mediterranean. Russia, as the sword of the conspiracy, will therefore continue her invasion. The defensive resources of Turkey, however, are very far from being exhausted. The Porte, if sagacious and resolute, can still frustrate the designs of Russia, and compel her to expend thousands of men and millions of money without attaining her goal. How long Russia could afford to persist in her aggression, especially if a new and formidable enemy appeared in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, those who have vested their finances and political condition will be able to say.

The *Daily News* says the various rumours which are abroad, and still more especially the varying assertions of Government supporters, may perhaps represent to some degree, no matter how unconsciously, and uncertainty of purpose or division of counsel on the part of her Majesty's Ministers themselves. In no case would it be possible for any one who did not own himself an unqualified and unconditional supporter of the Government not to feel uneasy at the thought of what may be done before Parliament is actually brought together. There is no sense of safety at a crisis like the present when Lord Beaconsfield has the management of affairs. If (adds the *News*) there is any occasion to call for an early meeting of Parliament, we are glad that Parliament has been thus called together. We should be still more glad if we could feel sure that when Parliament meets it will really have some clear policy to propose upon. But the fear is only too natural that Parliament will be called to find its action forestalled, or if that has not been done, that the Ministry will have nothing in particular to recommend to the country. The very effort which the genuine men of the party summoning of Parliament has already produced the subject Europe must be a temptation to a man as Lord Beaconsfield's turn of mind. He may perhaps feel only a new impulse to justify all the expectation and emotion he has aroused.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Baroda and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Baudora, and Andar
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee state Railway
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolian, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Company.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal
Hill Horse Carriage D k.
Rohilkund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Travelling Mail Service.
Table of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
" of Fares for Palanquins.
" of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

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(Madras Athenæum.)

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